## H. BELL, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR. TERMS OF VOLUME XII.

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Those who take of Postriders, . . . 82,00 country was filled with the marching columns—
the baggage train alone stretched tredve miles along
the road. On the rear of this army, in order to

JUSTUS COBB, PRINTER,

BY WHOM ALL KINDS OF BOOK AND JOB PRINT

ING WILL BE EXECUTED ON From the Vermont Chroniele. THE DAUGHTER'S REQUEST.

Father, they tell me to-night thou'lt bring, A bride to thy home of sadness, And the halls of mourning again will ring, With the sound of mirth and gladness Father, my heart is sad, and wild

With anguish! my brain is reeling! Nav, frown not thus on thy motherless child. But bear with this burst of feeling.

Thou know'st on my mother's grave the flower

Of a year have scarcely started, Then chide me not, if in this sad hour, I weep for the dear departed. Oh, bear with the gushing tears awhile, For my heart is oppressed with sadness; And then to-night I will strive to smile,

And wear a look of gladness.

Father! a boon I ask-'tis all Thou may'st grant to a heart thus riven,-Tis the image that hangs in yonder hall, Of her who is now in Heaven;

That beautiful face, so sweetly mild, With its look of gentle mackness, Hath a power o'er the heart of her erring child, In its wildest moments of weakness.

And to night, when those maddening thoughts

Which my spirit of peace is robbing I will gaze in the depths of those soft dark ever "Till it stilleth my hearts wild throbbing! They tell me she thou wilt bring to-night, A creature with form and face as bright ...

As those who people Elysium.

But it swelleth my heart with a painful thrill, That the image of mother, Fre her kiss is cold on our lips, should fill

The place of my sainted mother. But grant me the boon I ask, and though Each fibre with grief is aching, The beautiful bride shall never know That the heart of thy child is breaking. encreence - vice encountries

A GOOD 'UN AT THE EXPENSE OF THE UPPER TEN THOUSAND. Mejor Noah thus includes in a reverie

while scated in the new Aster Place Opera.

rusting of silks, the taste of dress generally among what is generally called our tashicua-bles at the opera, while levelling their largstantation if all the traps on the stage were to open at once, and all their dead ancestors solopen at once, and all their dead ancestors sol-cannly rise before them—the shoemaker, with his apron, hammer and lapstone—the tailor with his shears and measure—the carpenter with his alze—the baker with his meal—the batcher with his rump steak—the backster with his rump steak—the backster with his backer of greens, carro's, postoes! What shaking and trembing there would be emong the silks, laces and feathers-the tight cravats, white waistcoats, opera hats and yeltheir position, and pointing in decision with their skinny fingers to the golden fret-work. ther of which they understood, how cadiverfashion appear! And with a different, a less less exclusive habit, how muiable it would be.

MINOR MORALS FOR MARRIED PEO-

"The last word" is the most dangerous infernal machines. Husband and wife should no more fight to get it than they would struggle for the possession of a lighted bomb-shell.

Married people should study each other's

weak points, as skaters look out for the weak parts of the ice, in order to keep off them. Ladies who marry for money should remem-

ber that the union of angels with women has been forbidden since the flood. The wife is the sun of the social system.

Unless she attracts, there is nothing to keep heavy bodies like husbands, from flying off in-

smoke always hides the most disagreeable part

The wife who would properly discharge her uties, must never have a soul "above buttons." The liberties of England have been won by utual concessions. Let the husband who would acquire the privilege of asking friends to dinner without notice, remember this when his wife hints at a new bonnet. The wife's want is the husband's opportunity.

Notwithstanding the assertions of mathemamans, the marriage ring is a circle which hus hand and wife have the problem set them of

Don't trust too much to good temper when on get into an argument. The Indians profire by rubbing the driest sticks. Sugar is the substance most universally diffased through all patural products. Let married people take a limt from this provision of

## MISCELLANY.

BATTLE OF MONMOUTH.

The English army, ten thousand strong, had evacuated Philadelphia, and was passing through New Jersey, on its way to New York. The whole No papers discontinued until arrearrages are the road. On the rear of this army, in order to paid, except at the option of the proprietor. No contract with, or payment made to Carriers, eash, keeping, or otherwise, allowed, except assented to proprietor. command of this belonged to Lee, but he refusing communications must be addressed to the mer, however, thinking it would have an ugly look to decline serving in such an important battle as but five miles from Monmouth, where the British army had encamped that night, put his troops in motion. Pushing rapidly on, through the wooded country, he at length emerged on the plain of Monmouth, which like that of Marengo, seemed made on purpose for a battle-field. Forming his men in the woods, to conceal them from the encapture of the property my, he and Wayne rode forward to reconnoitre, and lo! all the ample plain below them was dark with the moving masses. To the stirring sound of music, the steady columns of the grenadiers moved sternly forward, their bayoners glittering in the morning sunlight, while far as the eye could reach, tollowed after the immense train—horses and waveness tolling the state of the country of t and waggons toiling through the sand and filling the air with dust.

Wayne descended like a torrent upon this line of murch, and soon the sharp rattle of musketry, and rour of cannon, and heavy smoke, told where he was pouring his troops to the charge. Lee, in the mean time, with the rest of his division, took the mean time, with the rest of his division, took a circuitous march to fall on the head of the corps with which Wayne was engaged, when he learned that the whole British army had wheeled about and was hurrying back to protect the rear. That plain then presented a magnificent appearance.—Far away the cloud of horses and waggons was seen hurrying from the field, while nearer by, the glittering columns fell, one after another, in the order of hattle—the artillary opened like a widely der of bartle—the artillery opened like a sudder conflagration on the plain—the cavalry went dash ing forward to the charge, and amid the pealing of trumpets, unroking of standards, and shouts of

But at this moment, Lee, who had not expected to meet a strong force, and not liking to have a heavy battle thrown on him, with a morass it is rear, ordered a retreat; and the brave Wayne crinding his treth in rage, was compelled to fall back, and came very near being cut off in the at tempt. Across the morass, retreating, with the

en, the battle commenced.

ictorious columns of the British in full pursui In the mean time Washington, ignorant of th shameful retreat, was marching up with the other division of the army. As the sound of the first cannonade broke dull and heavy over the woods, the troops were burried forward, and the troops eager for the encounter, threw aside their knap-sacks, and many of them their coats, and with shouts pressed rapidly on. It was a terrible day the thermometer stood at ninety-six—and as that sweltering army toiled through the sand and dust. many sunk in their footsteps overpowered by the cat. Washington had dismounted where two swept over the road. Far in advance, he heard the thunder of artillery that was mowing down own advancing columns. The expressions of his face at that moment was dreadful, and with a lows, who had long been half leaten, sent up ated to an amusement, and in managuage nei-her of which they understood, how cadiver-Washington, again shook the field. The sudi ever simmbered in his besom was now fairly up and galloping about on his splendid charger. he tall and commanding form towering above all a-bout him, and his noble countenance lit up with enthusiasm, he was the impersonation of all that is great and heroic in man. In a moment of aspect of the field was changed—the retreati masses halted-officers were seen hurrying about every direction, their shouts and orders ringi above the roar of the enemy's guns. The rank opened, and under the galling fire of the enem Keep an Epictetus in your dining room to read while waiting for the completion of your pointing to the firm front he had arrayed against the enemy, exclaimed, 'Will you, sir, command in that place?' He replied 'yes.' 'Well,' then said he, 'I expect you to check the enemy improfitately.'—'Your orders shall be obeyed,' replied the stung commander, and I will not be the first to leave the field.' The battle then opened with renewed fury, and Washington hurried back to bring his own division into action.

It was the glorious triumph of discipline, and the power of one master mind, to see how those

the power of one master mind, to see how those retreating troops recovered their confidence, and formed under the very fire of their pursuers, be-fore the panic had been communicated to the oth

er portion of the army. But the danger had only just commenced; the few regiments which had been thrown forward could not long withstand the heavy shock to which they were exposed. Swept by the artille firmness, yet the advanced corps finally fell back on the reserve. On this, too, the victorious le gions of the enemy thundered with deafening shouts—the grenadiers pressed furiously forward while the stendily advancing cannon galled the ranks with a most destructive fire. Our whole line of battle began to shake. Washington, with the rear division, had not yet come up, and every moment threatened to throw Lee's whole shatter ed corps back in disorder upon it. Every thing quivered in the balance, but at this terrible crisis, the noble, chivalrie Hamilton, with his hat off and his bair streaming in the wind, was seen crossing

side him, he exclaimed in that lofty enthusiasm, which that day saved the army; 'I will stay with you, my dear general, and die with you. Let us all die hear rather than retreat.' Nobly said, brave Hamilton !-- the firmest prop of American liberty stands fast in this dreadful hour.

In this critical moment, Washington appeared on the field, and rapidly formed his division in front of the enemy. Casting his eye over the battle, he saw at a glance the whole extent of the danger, and strained every nerve to avert it. His orders flew like lightning in every direction, while full on his centre came the shouting battalions of the enemy. Both in his right and left flesh was that of his centre came the should be should be the enemy. Both in his right and left fiank were threatened almost simultaneously; yet calm and collected, he sternly surveyed the steadily advancing columns, without one thought of retreating. Never did his genius shine forth with greatr splendor than at this moment. Ordering up Sterling with the artillery on the left, and the other portion of the army to advance, he watched for an instant the effect of the movements. Sterling this promised to be, changed his mind and asked for the post assigned him, which was generously granted by Lafayette. The morning of the 28th of June, was one of the sultriest of the year; yet at an early hour. Lee, who was but five miles from Monmouth, where the British der on the dense masses of the enemy, while the gallant Wayne, at the head of his chosen infantry, and head of his chosen infantry, charged like fire full on the centre. The battle charged like fire full on the centre. The battle now raged along the whole lines, and the plain shook under the uproar. But nothing could with-stand the impetnosity of the Americans, and the fierce fire of our artillery. The hotly worked bat-teries of Knox and Sterling were like two spots of flame on either side; while the head of Wayne's steadily forward, bearing down every thing in its passage, and sweeping the field with shouts that were heard above the roar of the artillery. Every step had been contested with the energy of despair, and under the oppressive heat, scores of brave fel-The whole English army retreated, and took up

nothing but a narrow canseway in front, over which an army could advance to the attack. The ittle now seemed over; for under that burning exhausted army could hardly stir. Even Wash ington's powerful frame was overcome by the heat and toil he had passed through, and as he stood begrimed with dust and the smoke of battle, and siped his brow, the perspiration fell in streams from his horse, which looked as if it had been tragged through a muddy stream rather than rode by a living man. The tired hero gazed long and anxiously on the enemy's position, and, notwith-standing its strength and the heat of the day and the state of the army, determined to force it. His trong nature had been thoroughly roused, and the hattle he sought, thrown unexpectedly upon him, and he now resolved to press it home on the foc. All around him lay the deed, and the cry for water was most pitcous to bear; while those who bore back the wounded, were ready themselves to bore back the wounded, were ready themselves to sink under the heat. The eye of Wasington, how-ever, rested only on the English army and ordering up two brigades to assail it, one on the right flank and the other on the left, he brought the heavy guns of Knox forward to the front. In few minutes these tremendous batteries opened, and the English cannon replied, till it was one constant peal of thunder there over the hot plain. In the mean time the burning sun was stooping to the western hills, and striving in vain with its level beams to pierce the smoke and dust-filled atmosphere, that spread like a cloud over the field. Still that heavy cannonade made the earth groan, and still those gallant brigades were forcing their the neck of his white steed that was recking with way onward through the deep woods and over the sweat, listening to the cannonading in the dismountable obstacles that crossed their path, so de-layed their march, that night came on before they the firmder of artillery that was mowing down his ranks, while before him fluttered the flag of his country, soon also to be enveloped in the samoke of battle. A horseman bursting into his presence, cried out that Lee was in full retreat, tillery waggons, and the moans of the wonnied, till. The poor soldiers, overcome with heat and til, lay down upon the ground with their arms in their hands, and the two tired armies slept. With in sight of each other they sunk on the field, while im and throwing himself on the ground beneat

> deep by the Danube, lulled by its turbulent waers. But at midnight the English commander rous ed his sleeping army, and quietly withdrew, and before morning was beyond the reach of Wash-So profound were the slumber orning light revealed their deserted camp. The llowed on, moving his army by easy marches !

> THE FIELD OF BUENA VISTA-WOLVES AND MEXICAN CORPSES. The Syracuse Journal contains a letter from soldier now in Mexico, from which we clip

> the following paragraphs: Monterey is a most beautiful place, and ha the most delightful climate, I believe, in the world, and is very healthy. Orange groves, fig trees, pomegranates and limes are found everywhere in and around this city, and th odor with which the orange trees fill the air is

The weather there the most of the year is

As I was still weak when I left Monterey turned over my borse to the Quartermaster alias, a two horse steel spring wagon. I came up comfortably, and am now in perfect health. performing my duty in the battery with extra-Our camp is five miles from own (Saltillo,) and one mile from the hottes part of the old Buena Vista battle field, parts f which are still covered with bones, coats, pants, shoes and knapsacks, &c. And the most singular of all is, that a few Mexicans who were left unburied are still on the field entire. Neither putrifaction nor the wolves prey upon them, but they are dried up The only way I have heard i

them, and they and highwaymen are about the only things the country produces abundantly. When I was in Camargo they used to comhowling right into the plaza every night.

Saltillo is morally, I suppose, the worst place in all Mexico. It has had the reputation for years of being the headquarter of all Mexico of them highwaymen by profession; and the the field in a sweeping gallop, making for Lee.—
Knowing that the fate of the battle rested on his firmness, and fearing that he might shrink again time since, that no officer in camp should go into the city without his side arms, assassinations of the enemy, he flew to

SPEECH OF HENRY CLAY.

Reported for the Tribune.

after round of applause. After this manifesta-

Gentlemen of the Colonization Society: It has been some years since I have had the honor of standing or sitting in the pince which I occupy this evening, and you will allow me to say that, in all human probability, it will be the last instance in which I may ever appear

You have been told that about thirty years ago, Rev. Dr. Finney of N. J. and others with him, met here and consulted and agreed upon the great principles of the foundation of this Society. I was one of that number. At first we did not intend to do more than establish a Colony on the Coast of Africa, to which the ree people of color in the U.S. might volunta-rily, with their own free consent, without the east restraint and compulsion, proceed and enrivileges which under the circumstances of he case they could not enjoy here. mitted the whole to their unconstrained voli-tion. It was very far from the purpose of those who came together on that occasion, to inter-fere with the title to slaves, we did not wish to affect that title in the least degree whatevknow there are many respectable men in the country who contend that this is all prejudice, and should be expelled from the bosoms of the most inviting in another and more imporand should be expelled from the bosoms of men; and that we should recognize all as members of the same race, intitled to the same privileges and immunities with ourselves: This principle in their view, may be right. But we went on to the fact that the two races could not live together, and on this foundation we have the place can this consideration attach.

But it is said that the purposes of Colories. States to a country of institutions and privileges which it would be impossible for them ever to enjoy in this country. I repeat, that we did not attempt in the least to unsettle the title to slaves. We hoped to demonstrate the practicability of Colonization; in order that those who had the control of slaves might availthem-

States. Very well; to accomplish this very onject in another way. Colonization was begun.
We say to them, gentlemen, we cannot hope
to accomplish your object, and because of the
inability of the black race to come upon an equality in social and political condition with

Africa or remain in the United States?

A linow that it is superimes alleged that it
is inhuman and cruel to send those blacks to
inhuman and cruel to send those blacks to
out the whole of its existence, has left that subout the whole of its existence, has left that sub-

sed that without the aid of the Government, State or National, they could found in Africa a very large colony composed wholly of free persons of color. But their purpose has been to show the practicability of the object,—the land fifty pounds sterling had been expended in planting that colony—and at the end of sevenal as I have stated, without a solitary note, and f color who may be emancipated either by mistake the testimony, that m

im the wilderness for their country; but of the estimate to which I refer.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY actor, to the character of freemen, they saw ter, far, that these four or five thousand emithat these blacks in returning to Africa, would carry along with them all the blessings of our and of civilization. Who does not take a deep interest in that enterprise which, in obedience Mr. CLAY on rising was greeted with round to the principles of our holy religion, is sending out Missionaries to convert the heathen? And who can fail to see that Native Missionaries tion of regard and enthusiasm, he proceeded will be the most effective for the conversion of their African brethren, who are of the same blood with themselves, and with whom they can completely barmonize in all their interests sympathies and affections? At this moment there have been four or five thousand colonists sent to Africa, and we have heard that there are in the Republic of Liberia, twenty-five places of public worship, dedicated to the same Lord and Savior whom we worship, and that cation and a knowledge of the arts; and at the ame time, the blessings of Christianity will be instilled into their hearts. This, fellow-citizens, was one of the great purposes which we had in view when, thirty-one years ago, we met to-gether in consultation for the establishment of this Society; and in a few years afterward, when the purchase of suitable territory was made—now about twenty-five years ago—the

I know, fellow-citizens; that it was agreed then and since that time, that there were other | Con er. We saw, what is now manifest in the places than Liberia, to which these Colonists might be sent with equal advantage; but I do slowly, surely, and so, carefully measuring excountry, that the people of color and the might be sent with equal advantage; but I do not concur in this opinion. Looking at the externs of equality. We did not stop to inquire whether this state of things was right or wrong We took the fact of impossibility, for these two transport one of these Colonists and support mees to live together in equal social conditions him six months after his arrival. To no other races to live together in equal social conditions and proceed to operate upon that fact. I terms as these; to no part of the Pacific coast terms as these; to no part of the Pacific coast

But it is said that the purposes of Colonizaproposed; in view of their religious, moral and political degredation, that they should be removed by their own consent from the United ment itself, cannot be accomplished; that it is as we supply the their project to be. Their attempt is to emercine without a moments delay, the whole of the black race in the United

that death soon takes them. Upon this sub- ject dependent on the laws of the States which

the authority of the States, or the disposition months after their landing, one half was deof individuals? That demonstration has been stroyed, or died from the ravages of disease. Now, compare these with the history of Libe-But it has been urged particularly by one ria, and what is the result? In twenty five The weather there the most of the year is like our first of September weather, with the addition of a slight warm breeze.

As I was still weak when I left Monterey.

Africa, which is not his country to the total deaths only amount to twenty per cent. Africa, which is not his country. In some sense those blacks who have been born upon twenty-five years far less than that which took the soil, may claim this for their country; and so could the Israelites claim Egypt for their Plymouth, and far less than that of the Colony country, because during a long period of time of Jamestown for the first seventeen years, they were captives in Egypt. So could all the Indeed, the mortality at Jamestown in seven-Is aclites born in the wilderness during their progress from Egypt to the Promised Land, then in Liberia during the twenty five years still in contemplating the beam which guided nothing, then, in the bills of mortality to frigh-

the progress of that most remarkable of all the ten us in this experiment, dissuade us from its the progress of that most remarkable of all the families of man, neither Ezypt nor the wilderness, but Cannan was their home, and to that home they were finally leaf. Who then, can doubt, in a solitary instance, that Africa is the some of the blacks, though they may have had a casual birth upon this continuat? These accounts of the blacks though they may have had a casual birth upon this continuat? like munimies. The only way I have heard it explained is, that the Mexicans eat so much pepper that it preserves their bodies from putrifaction, and at the same time spoils them for the taste of the wolves. Certainly they do not the taste of the wolves. Certainly they do not the taste of the wolves. The end of the blacks, though they may have had suckled by a wolf. The colonies of Plymouth and Jamestown, to which I have referred, languished for years after the period to which I have referred, languished for years after the period to which I have called your attention, and now, on what they were placed, and remained originally unsuished for years after the period to which I have called your attention, and now, on what they were placed, and remained originally unsuished for years after the period to which I have called your attention, and now, on what and there they can remain happily in the fairest portion of their original possession; and does it not seem a dispensation of an all-wise providence; which has brought them to this country, that they may be carried bach to fulfil the holy purposes of Him whose ways are inscrutable, but always just. But this separation of the free people of color, with their own consent from the country to which they happen to be born, was not merely recommended for their good alone, but for other and higher cansiderations.

have called your attention, and now, on what land is there a spot, on what sea is there a sail floating, that does not carry the enterprise, the skill and the courage of our New England brethern? [Great cheering.] And on what battle field, or what council chamber, and in what portion of the country is there a solitary spot upon which we do not find the impress of the Virginian character everywhere displaying itself, whether in the councils or in the buttle field of the nation? And I have said that all the great enterprise, the courage of our New England brethern? [Great cheering.] And on what battle field, or what council chamber, and in what portion of the country is there a solitary spot upon which we do not find the impress of the Virginian character everywhere displaying itself, whether in the councils or in the buttern of the country to which they happen to be born, was not merely recommended for the remaining the country to which they happen to be born, was not merely recommended for the country to which they happen to be born, was not merely recommended for the country to which their own consent from the country to what the field or what council chamber, and in the country to what the field or what council chamber, and in the country to what the field or what council chamber, and in the country to what the field or what council chamber, and in the country to what council Africa has long been in barbarism, wotshipng unknown and foreign idols, without the
ifts of civilization and without the benefits of
hristianity, and those who first man the sound out 5,000 emigrants, besides 20,000 emigrants. Christianity, and those who first met in con- tives who were never in the United States, and sultation for the organization of this Society, who are now asking for the support and bene-saw in it one great zood, beside and beyond fits of the Liberia Society. Well, so far as we saw in it one great good, beside and beyond fits of the Liberia Society. Well, so far as we the fact that it would elevate the black's char-have gone, good has been done. Is it not bet-

grants should have been sent to Africa, than they should have remained here? snd is it not holy religion, and all the benefits of the arts better far for us that they should be sent from among us, where it is possible for them to attain to a higher moral and social condition? It is, certainly, far better for us and for them. So far, then, we have done some good, though not all the good we could desire.—We shall ever wish that the Government might be induced to pay for their transportation. But it will require time for this great movement to grow nto a national effort. It is not in the work of a day, nor a year, but it is the work of centu-That ancient nation to which I have referred, remained captive in Egypt for two or three centuries, and the Africans have been captives in the United States for about the Lord and Savior whom we worship, and that thousands of the natives are running into the colonies in order to obtain the benefits of education and a knowledge of the arternal stitutional aid, but of such as has been furnished by the State of Maryland, which has sent a noble example of liberality by furnishing liberal supplies to her colony, when the States having the power, shall be ready to follow the example of Maryland in this respect, no donbt first colonists were transported from this na-tion to the shores of that happy country—the country of the black race, the inheritance of a long line of their ancestors. for those who are to follow them, otherwise they may be thrown upon the shores of the inent of Africa, to suffer. Better to procoed according to the laws of Nature herfelf-

cry step that we take.

Resides these considerations connected with the fact that the two races never can become one, there are others which I will now men-

In what State of the Union, now-it is imossible that Massachusetts may be an excep-ion—does the black man, however free be may be, and from however long a line of free ancestry he may be descended, have or enjoy political rights?—as to social rights, these are out of the question. In no State could be stand on an equality as to his social condition with the whites. Such is the law in all the States, that it excludes him from these; and the Free States are equally chargeable with rigorous laws in this respect with the States in which Slavery exists. And of late years the rigor of these laws has increased against the the black population, so that in some States e mancipation is prohibited. A case in point oc-curred with myself. In the State of Alabama, a respectable and kind gentleman, whom I never saw in my life, devized to me in his who had the control of slaves might availthemselves of the policy or not, according to their views or wishes. Our object was nothing farther than to demonstrate before the world the practicability of establishing a Colony of free blacks in Africa.

Well, as it has been just started, throughout the whole progress of our Society from its origin, it has been surrounded by difficulties, and beest by examines in front and in rear; and on both flanks.—[Cheers] The Abolitionists are extreme. Both have united in assailing it, but on what grounds, I cannot yet well understand. It is no more a part of the object of the Society to interfere with the progress of Abolition. We contemplated simply the improvement of the condition of the blacks, and so, when the object of the Abolitionists should be obtained, in the condition of the blacks, it would become the object of the Abolitionist should be obtained, in the mannipation of the blacks, it would become the object of the Abolitionist should be obtained. In the condition of the blacks, it would become the object of the Abolitionist should be obtained. In the condition of the blacks, it would become the object of the Abolitionist should be obtained. In the condition of the blacks, it would become the object of the Abolitionist should be obtained. In the condition of the blacks, it would become the object of the Abolitionist should be obtained. In the condition of the blacks, it would become the object of the Abolitionist should be obtained. In the condition of the blacks, it would become the object of the Abolitionist should be obtained. In the condition of the blacks, it would become the condition of the blacks, it would become the condition of the blacks, and the condition of the blacks, it would become the condition of the blacks, and the condition of the blacks, and the condition of the blacks, and the condition of the condition of the blacks, and the condition of the condition of the blacks, and the condition of the condition of the condition of the blacks, and the condi will some twenty-five or thirty slaves, without in the emancipation of the blacks, it would be-come the object and employment of the socie-Colonization Society-that of affording indi-

apable of accomplishing so great an object: ject our records bear the most gratifying testing their operations exclusion of I admit that its founders have not supposition, to which, if you please, we will now sively to those free people of color, whose vol-

power of Colonization, in competent bands, to carry out the work in all its great results—to demonstrate this power throughout the whole extent of the Continent. If then those who have taken the lead have been able to demonstrate the practicability of Colonization, who continued a strate the practicability of Colonization, who condition. And if we go to that other early been appearance this evening and been expended in sing and plantful. I came here this evening, as I have stated, without a solitary note, and demonstrate this power throughout the whole 2,000 remained; all the rest had fallen victoria, as I have stated, without a solitary note, and with very slight mental preparation, to address you on this occasion. I have thrown out these time, either to the climate, the savages, or the circumstances connected with their change of gratify a wish, which seemed irresistable, to remarks, loose and disjointed as they are, to gratify a wish, which seemed irresistable, to strate the practicability of Colonization, who can doubt the competency of Government to transports to the shores of Africa all persons of color who may be averaged and persons of color who may be averaged by the condition. And if we go to that other early hear me upon this subject. I have gone throw settlement in this country—the Plymouth Color with most, if not all the topics which I intended to treat of. I would now implore all parameters of color who may be averaged by the condition. would be eech all those who hold the doctrines of the opposite extreme, insisting upon the into look calmly and dispassionately at this great project, which commends itself to their friend-ly consideration—I would be each them to disbeeff conducted and will in future continue, to iment of twenty-five years' continuance, which with power, without revenue, without any aid except what has been furnished by the charity of men, has carried on a war-not an aggre sive, but a defensive war-and transported to Africa between 5,000 and 6,000 emigrants from the United States. I would ask you to look at the territory which we have acquired. -Three hundred and twenty miles on the West of Africa, and in every port in which the Slave Triele has been suppressed. And I here beg leave to remark, that the Governments of Europe and the United States have endeavored long to suppress the Slave Trade; if they which they employ in keeping up naval forces which taey employ in keeping up haval forces for this purpose, to carry out the great objects of Colonization, they would find it to be the most effectual mode of suppressing the Slave Trade that could be adopted. I believe no instrument that can be placed in the hands of up the Slave Trade, as the extension of these colonies on the Western Coast of Africa. They eration which forms motives of action, to arrest the progress of the trade.

Let us look at other motives for the support of Colonization. It has been said, and unly said.

res would be benefited by the withdrawal of the

riveted more firmly the chains of Slavery. Then there is the object of civilization, and the benefits of the arts, to be extended to the native Africans, the suppression of the Slave Trade, and the propagation of Christianity. Is it right, I ask, to assault a single motive in all this combination of motives, and condemn the whole scheme because you disapprove of one of them? Take the whole case together, and all the purposes, declared from the first and persevered in throughout—take all, and judge of the Colonization Society by this standard, and not by a seperate and distinct motive which has been torn from the many considerations which actuate it. erations which actuate it.

I should fail to express the feelings which fill my breast this evening, if I should neglect to congratulate the members of this Society upon the success which has crowned their labors. A Remarkly has and task a second to the success which has crowned their labors. public has suddealy sprung into existence under their suspices—a free representative Republic, in form modeled after our own cherished instituin form modeled after our own cherished institu-tions; and although it has had as yet but a brief existence, it holds out a bright prospect for the fu-ture. It is most appropriate subject of congratu-lation whether we look back on the past, or forward to the consumption which the future prom-ies. It is gratifying to contemplate this infant Republic, to cast a view through the long vista of Republic, to cast a view through the long vista of Time, to anticipate two or three centuries hence, and regard its people spreading the light of Liberty and disseminating the principles of Religion, propagating the Arts, and performing such other datassand obligations as may devolve upon a great people. If we should bring fairly into view what this germ of Republicaniam shall exhibit in the lapse of two or three centuries, how much the posterity of these colonies will be claddened under its lapse of two or three centuries, how much the pos-terity of these celonies will be gladdened under its inflance, and how much our own posterity will be entitled to rejoke at their prosperity, how would it stimulate to exertion! On, then gentle-men—60 os, in the name of the cause. I shall soon leave you and this theater of action forever, but I trust that the spirit which led to the forma-tion of this Society will survive mo, soil that in other hands and under other anspices, this Colon-ization Society of ours may be still found assertother hands and ander other anspices, this Coton-ization Society of ours may be still found assert-ing its sufficiency in cooperation with the Repub-lic of Liberia, to transport to that region every free person of color who may be dis posed to go there, until. I trust the superation of the two races shall be at last completed, and other generations shall have sprung up to invoke—as in cloring I now do—upon the noble cause of Colonization the blessings of that God whose smile, I think, has been built to the contract of t

Mr. CLAT here took his sent amid thunders of

GEN. CASS ON THE WILMOT PRO-VISO.

Gen. Cass in a letter to Mr. Nicholson, a somewhat notorious politician of Nashville, Tenn., has given in his adhesion to the South-He advocates unqualified submission by the free states to the extension of slavery through all territory to be acquired from Mexico, and denies the right of Congress to legislate for territories, before they become States. This proposition is a new one, and directly opposed to the theory and practice of every branch of the theory and practice of every ber the government, from the adoption of the Contitution down to the present time; but its onunciation will excite no surprise in those who are familiar with the public career of the Senator from Michigan. When he voted against the Wilmot Proviso, last session, he declared himself in favor of the principle, but adverse to its adoption at that time, as unreasonable & rrelevant to the matter before the Senate. nce then, in seeking to conciliate support for the Presidency, he discerns his weakness at the North, and outhids his fellow dough-faces in his proffers to the slave power. But he is playing a desperate game and must love. It is difficult to imagine a state of things in which come the object and employment of the sociaty to colonize them, and thus co-operating together, a vast-enefit might accence to the human are e, which anight consist with the highest purpose of abolition. But whyshould they
continue to attack us? I repeat, we do not
interfere with them, utopain and impracticable
as we switch as a suppose than anything which they could
attain or hope for here. It is in vain to hope
to the purisdiction of the United States. I
mention this single case as one. Alabama is
not the only State which has felt called dispon.
of Philosophy or Hamanity to attempt what is
so utterly impracticable
as we whom God himself, by the difference of
as we want to the normal time of the purisdiction of the United States. I
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of Philosophy or Hamanity to attempt what is
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of Slavery at the North, to pass rigorous laws
of this purpose this year, but becam nevinterfere with them, utopain and impracticable
as we want to hope
the purpose of abolition.

The purpose of abolition of the United States. I
mention this single case as one. Alabama is
not the only State which has felt called dispon.
of Slavery at the North, to pass rigorous laws
of this purpose of the States where the inthe could obtain the nomination. He was used by the intrinsection of the United States. I
in 1844 to break down Mr. Van Burenthat
accomplished, he was used by the intrinsection of the United States. I
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in 1844 to break down Mr. Van Burenin 1844 to break down

> REMARKABLE FEROD IN THE TREAST-BY DEPARTMENT.—Mr. John D. Barelay, a clerk in the Treasury Department, in preparing a statement to accompany the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, omitted to insert in the estimate of receipts an expenditure for the fiscal year ending. June 30th, 1848, four items of receipts, amounting, in the aggregate, p. 86,915,078. The error was not discovered The error was not discove till after the Report had been made; consemently the Treasury is nearly seven millions This is the first error Mr. Earclay has made

in the forty years he has been employed in the Trensury Department, and he was the first to

67 Hox. R. POINGETT, for several years U Minister to Mexico, and, after his return, Secletter to Senator Butler, of South Carolina, on the Mexican War, &c., &c. Mr. P. says that he is surprised that the President "persists in recommendind a course of policy which will lead to still further expenditure of blood and treasure, and will finally have to be abandoned."

"The president says he is convinced that the best means of bringing the war to an monorant close will be to prose me it with increased energy and power in the vital parts of the enemy's coun-try. Now, I am pursuaded that so long as we try. The pursuaded that so long as we ry. Now, I am pursuanted that so long as we continue to prosecute the war in the interior of Mexico, we shall have no peace with the nation, and all attempts to make peace with a faction will place us in a worse position than open war. I speak with the authority of a perfect knowledge of the mature of the county and the character of the reserte?

the people."

Mr. Poinsett's plan for closing the wor is "to settle what territory you intend to claim, and tell Mexico you intend to keep it. She will bluster and protest, but never attack you. Her leaders will have too much at stake to venture so far from tant campaigns; and I hazard nothing in saying that two or three strong places in the interior of our line would keep them in check for half a cenour ine would keep them in check for hair a con-tury, and in less time we might buy a fitle, if thought necessary. By adopting this plan pelice would come at last with present indemnity, and, instead of raising thirty thousand men, you would have treops enough to keep peaceable possession of our new territory, and might dimiss the volun-

TEXAS.—The whole estimated debt of the late Republic of Texas, as far as a knowledged by the government, and estimated by the Comptroller, is \$11,050,000, for which the equivalent received, it is said, was \$5,528,195. The amount of taxable property in the state, the sympathies of their race, by every consideration which forms motives of action, to arrest the progress of the trade.

Let us look at other motives for the support of Colonization. It has been said, and truly said. 655 seven counties remaining to be heard from. The amount of tax for the year is estimated at \$119,000. The available means in treasury on the 31st October last (the end of